

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 104, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 104, 146) contains.

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Color

R_YB(188, 104, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC6892
RGB	188, 104, 146
RGB Percent	74%, 41%, 57%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5922, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.22, 0.26
HSL	330°, 39%, 57%
HSV	330°, 45%, 74%
XYZ	30.8777, 22.6673, 29.9419
YIQ	133.9040, 36.5820, 30.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

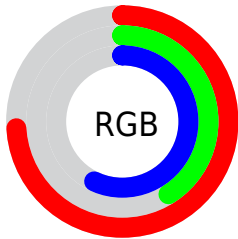
Format	Color
R_{YB}	188, 104, 146
Decimal	12347538
CIE _{Lab}	54.73, 38.86, -8.11
CIE _{LCh}	55, 39.696, 348.207
Yxy	22.6673, 0.3699, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290537618 (0xFFBC6892)
YUV	133.9040, 5.9633, 47.4422
Hunter-Lab	47.6102, 32.4485, -3.9602

Details

The RYB color **188, 104, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **104, 160, 188**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 157, 200**, and **133, 53, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 85, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 123, 155**.

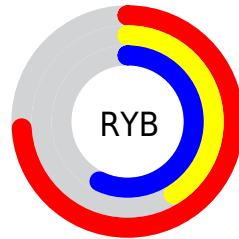
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (41%)

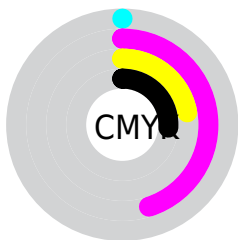
Blue (57%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (57%)

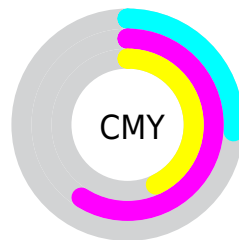


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 104, 146 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 188, 104, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 104, 146

255, 255, 255


 246, 157, 200

 255, 185, 228

 255, 213, 255

 255, 241, 255

 188, 104, 146

 160, 78, 120

 133, 53, 96

 106, 28, 72


 80, 0, 49

 55, 0, 29

 30, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 188, 104, 146

 188, 85, 137

 188, 104, 146

 188, 123, 155

 188, 66, 127

 188, 142, 165

 188, 48, 118

 188, 160, 174

 188, 29, 108

 188, 179, 184

 188, 10, 99

 188, 195, 198

 188, 0, 94

 188, 208, 217

 188, 220, 236

 188, 232, 254

 188, 229, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160, 114, 177



188, 104, 146



196, 103, 111

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



188, 104, 146



63, 136, 68



0, 81, 181

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



188, 104, 146



104, 160, 188

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 75, 151



188, 104, 146



84, 143, 135

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



188, 104, 146



127, 163, 63



33, 100, 148



30, 96, 198

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



188, 104, 146



191, 112, 90



33, 100, 148



0, 79, 172

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



188, 104, 146



245, 213, 229



146, 104, 188



122, 103, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



188, 104, 146



245, 113, 179



188, 104, 104



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 79



31, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



188, 104, 146



245, 113, 179



104, 146, 188



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 79



31, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 104, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

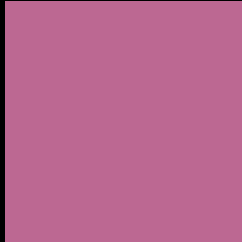
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 104, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 188, 104, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 104, 146.

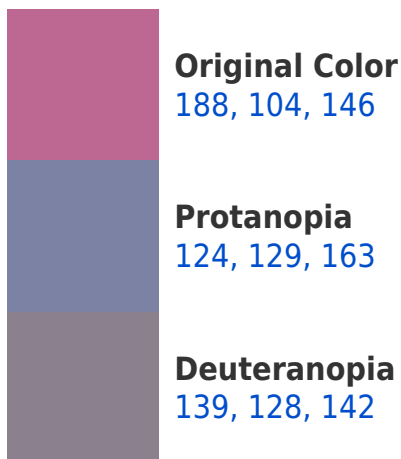



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 104, 146.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
185, 109, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 104, 146

Protanomaly
147, 121, 157

Deuteranomaly
157, 119, 143

Tritanomaly
186, 107, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 104, 146

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
154, 123, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 104, 146 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(188, 104, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 104, 146)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(188, 104, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 104, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 104, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

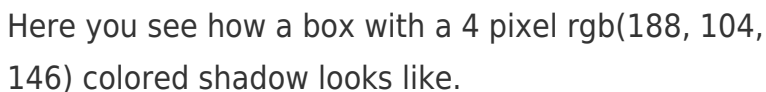
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(188, 104, 146) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 104, 146) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 104, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 104, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 104, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 104, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 104, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 104, 146) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
104, 146) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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